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8791	7590	09/22/2004	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			NGUYEN, TOAN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2665	

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/823,459

Applicant(s)

ADAMS ET AL

Examiner

Toan D Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 35-38 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_. 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Newly submitted claims 35-38 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons:

Group I. Claims 1-3 and 5-34, drawn to a method to perform routing in a network, classified in class 370, subclass 352.

Group II. Claims 35-38, drawn to a hosted advanced routing server, classified in class 370, subclass 401.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 35-38 (Group II) withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

2. Applicant's election with traverse of claims 35-38 (Group II) in the reply filed on 6/15/04 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the claims require the same search is not found persuasive because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, and because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and the search required for Group I is not required for Group II, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 5, 8, 11 and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856).

For claim 5, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a packet at a network node (figure 1, reference 1) (figure 2, reference step S2, page 10 lines 13-14);

determining whether said packet requires advanced routing services, with said advanced routing services comprising dynamic routing (figure 2, reference step S3, page 2, lines 14-16 and page 10 lines 14-16);

sending a request for advanced routing information to a host advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2, page 9 lines 22-27); and

receiving said advanced routing information (page 9 lines 24-30).

routing said packet using said advanced routing information (page 9 lines 24-30).

For claim 8, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a packet (figure 2, reference step S2, page 10 lines 13-14) and a request for advanced routing information from an intermediate node (figure 1, reference 1) (figure 2, reference step S4, page 10 lines 17-18);

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determining a packet classification for said packet (figure 2, reference step S3, page 10 lines 14-16);

retrieving advanced routing information corresponding to said packet classification (page 9 lines 27-30); and

routing said packet using said advanced routing information (page 9 lines 27-30).

For claim 11, Bergenwall et al disclose wherein said retrieving comprises retrieving said routing information from a routing table (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 lines 16-20).

For claim 29, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

a communication medium (page 2 lines 19-20);

a network node (figure 1, reference 1) to connect to said communication medium, said network node (figure 1, reference 1) to receive a packet (page 9 line 16) and determine whether said packet requires advanced routing services or advanced network services (page 9 lines 16-18); and

a hosted advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2) to connect to said communication medium, said hosted advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2) to provide said advanced routing services or advanced network services for said packet (page 9 lines 24-30).

For claim 30, Bergenwall et al disclose wherein said network node (figure 1, reference 1) determines whether said packet requires said advanced routing services or advanced network services, said network node (figure 1, reference 1) to send said packet and a request for such services over said communication medium (page 9 lines 22-30).

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For claim 31, Bergenwall et al disclose wherein said hosted advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2) receives said packet and request, and processes said packet in accordance with said request (page 9 lines 24-30).

For claim 32, Bergenwall et al disclose wherein said network node (figure 1, reference 1) determines whether said packet requires said advanced routing services or advanced network services (page 9 lines 16-20), sends a request for such services over said communication medium, receives information to perform such services from said hosted advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2), and processes said packet using said information (page 9 lines 22-30).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1, 12, 15 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Verma (US 6,785,273).

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For claim 1, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a packet at a network node (figure 1, reference 1)(figure 2, reference step S2, page 10 lines 13-14); and

determining whether said packet requires advanced routing services (figure 2, reference step S3, page 10 lines 14-16).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose sending said packet to a host advanced routing server. In an analogous art, Verma disclose sending said packet (figure 5, reference 507) to a host advanced routing server (figure 5, reference 409) (col. 5 lines 31-32).

One skilled in the art would have recognized sending said packet to a host advanced routing server to use the teachings of Verma in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the sending said packet to a host advanced routing server as taught by Verma in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to provide a technique of IP-in-IP encapsulation to forward IP packets (col. 5 lines 23-25).

For claim 12, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a request for advanced routing information for a packet from an intermediate node (figure 1, reference 1) (page 9 line 16 and page 9 lines 24-27);

determining a packet classification for said packet (figure 2, reference step S3, page 10 lines 14-16); and

retrieving advanced routing information corresponding to said packet classification (page 9 lines 27-30).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose sending said advanced routing information to said intermediate node. In an analogous art, Verma disclose sending said advanced routing information to said intermediate node (figure 5, reference 409) (col. 5 lines 31-32).

One skilled in the art would have recognized sending said advanced routing information to said intermediate node to use the teachings of Verma in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the sending said advanced routing information to said intermediate node as taught by Verma in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to provide a technique of IP-in-IP encapsulation to forward IP packets (col. 5 lines 23-25).

For claim 15, Bergenwall et al disclose wherein said retrieving comprises retrieving said routing information from a routing table (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 lines 16-20).

For claim 25, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a packet at a network node (figure 1, reference 1) (figure 2, reference step S2, page 10 lines 13-14); and

determining whether said packet requires advanced routing services (figure 2, reference step S3, page 10 lines 14-16).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose sending said packet to an advanced routing services provider. In an analogous art, Verma disclose sending said packet (figure 5, reference 507) to an advanced routing services provider (figure 5, reference 409) (col. 5 lines 31-32).



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One skilled in the art would have recognized sending said packet to an advanced routing services provider to use the teachings of Verma in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the sending said packet to an advanced routing services provider as taught by Verma in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to provide a technique of IP-in-IP encapsulation to forward IP packets (col. 5 lines 23-25).

7. Claims 2 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Verma (US 6,785,273) further in view of Nagami et al (US 6,515,999).

For claims 2 and 13, Bergenwall et al in view of Verma do not disclose wherein said sending is performed over a virtual connection. In an analogous art, Nagami et al disclose wherein said sending is performed over a virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28). Nagami et al disclose further wherein said packet is received and routed using a virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28 as set forth in claim 13).

One skilled in the art would have recognized sending is performed over a virtual connection to use the teachings of Nagami et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the sending is performed over a virtual connection as taught by Nagami et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to provide a memory capable of storing a correspondence relationship between the first and second virtual connection (col. 2 lines 24-28).

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8. Claims 3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Verma (US 6,785,273) and Nagami et al (US 6,515,999) further in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563).

For claims 3 and 14, Bergenwall et al in view of Verma and Nagami et al do not disclose wherein said virtual connection is secure. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose wherein said virtual connection is secure (col. 2 lines 5-7).

One skilled in the art would have recognized virtual connection is secure to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the virtual connection is secure as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to employ tunneling technology as a way to securely transfer data between two similar networks (col. 2 lines 4-6).

9. Claims 6, 9, 16 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Nagami et al (US 6,515,999).

For claims 6, 9, 16 and 33, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

receiving a request for an advanced network service for a packet from an intermediate node (figure 1, reference 1) (page 9 line 16 and page 9 lines 24-27);

performing said advanced network service for said packet (page 9 lines 16-30).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose receiving a packet over a first virtual connection and sending said packet over a second virtual connection. In an analogous art,

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Nagami et al disclose receiving a packet over a first virtual connection and sending said packet over a second virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28).

Nagami et al disclose further wherein said sending and receiving are performed over a virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28 as set forth in claim 6); wherein said packet is received and routed using a virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28 as set forth in claim 9); and wherein said network node established a virtual connection to said hosted advanced routing server over said communication medium (col. 2 lines 25-28 as set forth in claim 33).

One skilled in the art would have recognized a virtual connection to use the teachings of Nagami et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the virtual connection as taught by Nagami et al in Bergenwall's system with the motivation being to provide a router apparatus comprising a memory capable of storing a correspondence relationship between a first and second virtual connections (col. 2 lines 24-25).

10. Claims 7, 17 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Nagami et al (US 6,515,999) further in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563).

For claims 7, 17 and 34, Bergenwall et al in view of Nagami et al do not disclose wherein said virtual connection is secure. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose wherein said virtual connection is secure (col. 2 lines 5-7).

One skilled in the art would have recognized virtual connection is secure to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the virtual

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connection is secure as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to employ tunneling technology as a way to securely transfer data between two similar networks (col. 2 lines 4-6).

11. Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563) further in view of Verma (US 6,785,273).

For claims 18-19, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

a storage medium (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 line 20);

said storage medium (figure 1, reference 11) including stored instructions that (page 9 lines 16-20), result in performing routing in a network by receiving a packet at a network node (figure 1, reference 1) (page 9 line 16), and determining whether said packet requires advanced routing services (page 9 lines 16-18). However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46).

Weldon et al disclose wherein the stored instructions, when executed by a processor, further result in sending said packet over a secure virtual connection (col. 2 lines 5-7 as set forth in claim 19).

One skilled in the art would have recognized said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of the invention, to use the processor as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to generate a packet data unit for transmitting through the in-band channel to the destination router (col. 5 lines 48-50).

Furthermore, Bergenwall et al in view of Weldon et al do not disclose sending said packet to a host advanced routing server. In an analogous art, Verma disclose sending said packet (figure 5, reference 507) to a host advanced routing server (figure 5, reference 409) (col. 5 lines 31-32).

Verma in view of Bergenwall et al and Weldon et al discloses wherein the stored instructions, when executed by a processor, further result in receiving said packet with advanced routing information, and sending said packet to another network node using said advanced routing information (col. 5 lines 31-32as set forth in claim 20).

One skilled in the art would have recognized sending said packet to a host advanced routing server to use the teachings of Verma in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the sending said packet to a host advanced routing server as taught by Verma in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to provide a technique of IP-in-IP encapsulation to forward IP packets (col. 5 lines 23-25).

12. Claims 10 and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563)

For claims 10 and 21-22, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

a storage medium (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 line 20);

said storage medium (figure 1, reference 11) including stored instructions that (page 9 lines 16-20), result in performing routing in a network by receiving a packet at a network node (figure 1, reference 1) (page 9 line 16), determining whether said packet requires advanced routing services (page 9 lines 16-18) with said advanced routing services comprising dynamic routing (page 2 lines 14-16), sending a request for advanced routing information to a hosted advanced routing server (figure 1, reference 2), receiving said advanced routing information, and routing said packet using said advanced routing information (page 9 lines 24-30).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46).

Weldon et al disclose wherein said virtual connection is secure (col. 2 lines 5-7 as set forth in claim 10); wherein the stored instructions, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46), further result in sending and receiving said request and said advanced routing information, respectively, over a secure virtual connection (col. 5 lines 51-53 as set forth in claim 22).

One skilled in the art would have recognized said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the processor as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to generate a packet data unit for transmitting through the in-band channel to the destination router (col. 5 lines 48-50).

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For claims 23-24, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

a storage medium (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 line 20);

said storage medium (figure 1, reference 11) including stored instructions that (page 9 lines 16-20), result in performing routing in a network by receiving a packet (page 9 line 16), determining a packet classification for said packet (page 9 lines 16-18), and a request for advanced routing information from an intermediate node (page 9 lines 26-27), retrieving advanced routing information corresponding to said packet classification, and routing said advanced routing information (page 9 lines 27-30).

However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46).

Weldon et al disclose wherein the stored instructions, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46), further result in receiving and routing over a secure virtual connection (col. 5 lines 51-53 as set forth in claim 24).

One skilled in the art would have recognized said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the processor as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to generate a packet data unit for transmitting through the in-band channel to the destination router (col. 5 lines 48-50).

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13. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Verma (US 6,785,273) further in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563).

For claim 26, Bergenwall et al in view of Verma do not disclose wherein said sending is performed over a secure virtual connection. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose wherein said sending is performed over a secure virtual connection (col. 2 lines 5-7).

One skilled in the art would have recognized wherein said sending is performed over a secure virtual connection to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the wherein said sending is performed over a secure virtual connection as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to employ tunneling technology as a way to securely transfer data between two similar networks (col. 2 lines 4-6).

14. Claims 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bergenwall et al (WO 01/20856) in view of Weldon et al (US 6,366,563) further in view of Nagami et al (US 6,515,999).

For claims 27-28, Bergenwall et al disclose advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router, comprising:

a storage medium (figure 1, reference 11, page 9 line 20);

said storage medium (figure 1, reference 11) including stored instructions that (page 9 lines 16-20), result in performing advanced network services in a network by receiving a request for an advanced network service for a packet from an intermediate node (page 9 line 16), performing said advanced network service for said packet (page 9 lines 22-27); and sending said



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packet (page 9 lines 27-30). However, Bergenwall et al do not disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor. In an analogous art, Weldon et al disclose said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor (col. 5 lines 45-46).

Weldon et al disclose further wherein the stored instructions, when executed by a processor, further result in receiving and routing over a secure virtual connection (col. 5 lines 51-53 as set forth in claim 28).

One skilled in the art would have recognized said storage medium including stored instructions that, when executed by a processor to use the teachings of Weldon et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the processor as taught by Weldon et al in Bergenwall et al's system with the motivation being to generate a packet data unit for transmitting through the in-band channel to the destination router (col. 5 lines 48-50).

Furthermore, Bergenwall et al in view of Weldon et al do not disclose receiving a packet over a first virtual connection and sending said packet over a second virtual connection. In an analogous art, Nagami et al disclose receiving a packet over a first virtual connection and sending said packet over a second virtual connection (col. 2 lines 25-28).

One skilled in the art would have recognized a virtual connection to use the teachings of Nagami et al in the system of Bergenwall et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the virtual connection as taught by Nagami et al in Bergenwall's system with the motivation being to provide a router apparatus

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comprising a memory capable of storing a correspondence relationship between a first and second virtual connections (col. 2 lines 24-25).

***Response to Arguments***

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3 and 5-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Contact Information***

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Toan D Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-0140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday (7:00AM-4:30PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Huy Vu can be reached on 703-308-6602. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-9600.

TN  
T. N.



HUY D. VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600